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CAN ISRAEL'S PROBLEMS WAIT? HOROWITZ'S GRAVE WARNING

PAGES 3-5

COMMENT

AFRICAN SHADOWS

One must hope that the ugly outbreak of Moslem-Jewish clashes in Oran over the Jewish New Year holidays this week were no more than an unfortunate and passing incident in the relations of the two communities in Algeria. For Jews and Moslems have here an exemplary record of living together in mutual tolerance and understanding and it must be the concern of the political and religious leaders of both communities—and of the French authorities—to make sure that the communal clashes in Oran remain an isolated experience.

At the same time, however, it is a warning symptom of a shadow that is creeping across the North African continent. The hour of decision in Algeria is coming nearer. Whatever the outcome, whatever the solution of the conflict between the French and the Algerian nationalists, the people of Algeria will be faced by many agonising decisions. And none more than the Jewish community in Algeria which is as rooted in the country as any of its other inhabitants. They will watch how the F.L.N. leadership reacts to the Oran outbreak: will they step in to restore peaceful relations and ensure that the guilty are punished, or will they fan the flames of anti-Jewish hostility? This may well be a test case for the leadership of the F.L.N.—an indication to the world of the trend it proposes to set.

* * *

One cannot ignore in this connection the disturbing developments which are taking place in Morocco, and which are reported by our correspondent in Rabat (*on page eight*). Here, too, we have an ancient Jewish community, which had always seen itself as a natural component of the nation, singled out for special treatment, for discrimination and above all doomed to economic frustration. This in itself is something which happens to people—majorities and minorities—all over the world. But those who were thus affected have always had the choice and the freedom to do something about it. One result was the migration of Christians, Moslems and Jews which shaped the world as we know it.

But, as our report from Rabat shows, the Jewish community of Morocco has been deprived of both the choice and the freedom to improve its own conditions. The desire of those who believe that they might begin a new life in Israel is rated as a crime which, in the words of its powerful Minister of Islamic Affairs, Allal el-Fassi, must be met with "pitiless sanctions."

This is familiar language, even though the Moroccan authorities are hesitating before taking the plunge in the manner demanded by el-Fassi. But whether this happens now, or later, or not at all, the position of the Jewish communities in North Africa—no less so than that of the French—now lies in the shadow of coming events. The pressure on the non-Moslem "minorities" is bound to become greater, not less. The fact that the issue is not clear-cut, and that the French themselves are deeply divided between those who support General de Gaulle and those who oppose him, makes the prospect all the more uncertain and disturbing.

The shock which the attempt on the General's life last week produced—not only in France—was something of a measure of the extent to which the future political situation rests on the person of President de Gaulle. It is not only the future position of France and of Algeria that is at stake, but far more than that. The repercussions were hardly measurable. They brought home the dependance of the whole western alliance on de Gaulle, the future of NATO and possibly even of the Common Market.

* * *

Amidst these uncertainties, the Jews of North Africa find themselves in almost the classic position of crisis. They lie helpless in the middle of the conflicting forces. If they refuse to align themselves with one or the other, then they are denounced and accused as traitors; and if they do align themselves with either the French or the Moslems then they are also denounced by the opposite group as traitors and thankless citizens. So what are they to do? Where shall they look for salvation? Where shall they go?

Even though this question of the Jews of North Africa is, seen on a world scale, one of the lesser problems of Africa, it has become a touchstone of African nationalism. It concerns all Africans—Ghana, Guinea, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast as much as Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria. It is their good name and their claim to speak for the new liberalism in international relations that is at issue. Are their claims that people should be free real, or are they empty pretensions to suit only their own interests? The answer to these questions is often found in the handling of the smaller problems—and the Jews of North Africa are now such a test.

But they are a test not only for the Africans but also for the French and for the world at large: in this new world of de-colonisation will the Jews of Morocco and of Algeria be free to choose (or is that choice confined only to West Berliners?) or will they be compelled as of old to become the scapegoats of clashing national interests?

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POLITICS

BEN-GURION WITHDRAWS FROM THE FRAY

ESHKOL TO CONTINUE NEGOTIATIONS

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem, Wednesday:

David Ben-Gurion did not wait until the New Year to begin the personal process of soul-searching. He had completed the task by last Thursday when he informed President Ben-Zvi that he was not ready to accept the task of forming a new government. This was not, however, a refusal to accept the Premiership, as many had at first thought.

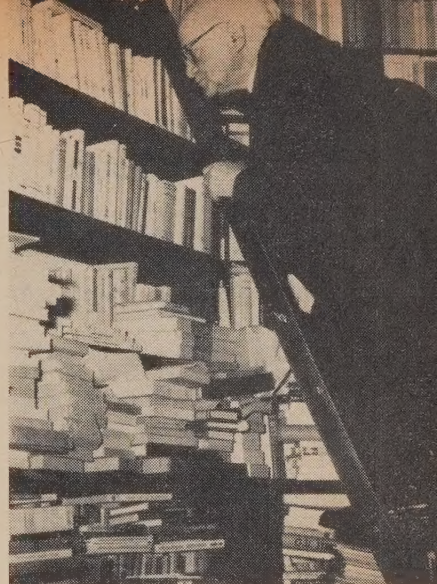
What Ben-Gurion had done, in fact, was to serve notice both on the people and upon Mapai that he would not be associated with negotiations which involved trading what he considered to be the nation's interests for party gains or party prestige—whatever the party.

If Israel had to be ruled by a coalition, then the responsibility of its members was to the nation and not to the parties which appointed them. This was his prime argument. It was upon this that he based his demand for rigorous enforcement of the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility, by law if necessary. It also coloured his rejection of any suggestion that there should be closer party political control over the defence establishment.

Shock to Mapai: The realisation that he would have to fight along the same old wearisome road to achieve acceptance of his views and that, given the changed circumstances, there was a possibility that he would not succeed, led to his gesture of withdrawal from the battle.

It came as a shock to Mapai. President Ben-Zvi had asked Ben-Gurion to try and establish a government in a formal mandate presented on Wednesday evening. Only twelve hours later, the President received Ben-Gurion's reply (see page 4).

At a meeting of the Mapai Secretariat later that day, there were repeated demands that Ben-Gurion should withdraw his letter. Some objected in anger that Ben-Gurion had acted arbitrarily by not consulting the party first. Others, in sorrow, pleaded with him not to give up



POLITICS ON THE SHELF
For once, an unlimited choice

at this comparatively early stage of the game. But, he made clear, it was just because it was being treated as a "game" that he was withdrawing from the Cabinet-making scene.

One or the other: In words of deep concern, he told the Secretariat:

"Israel, like any state—perhaps more than any other state—needs a strong government, enjoying mutual trust and abiding by collective responsibility. The State cannot afford a government within a government, certainly not a government internally divided, or a government which includes members who act against the principles which they have pledged themselves to observe when they entered it—in short, not a government in which members sit simultaneously in the government and in the opposition."

Israel, he warned, was going to face circumstances in the future for which the description "difficult" was an understatement. The country needed a united Cabinet all working for the same purpose, despite the various parties from which they would have to be drawn.

He said neither that he would accept the Premiership in a government negotiated by others, nor that he would reject it. This has been generally interpreted as meaning that, if others can secure without him agreement on a solidly united coalition, then he will be ready to lead it as Prime Minister.

Sharett gives warning: This was the basis of the lengthy discussion in the Mapai Secretariat today, the outcome of which was to entrust Levi Eshkol with the task of continuing negotiations with the other parties.

Significantly, it was not upon what Ben-Gurion said but what he did not say

WHAT BEN-GURION TOLD THE PRESIDENT

I believe I am entitled to say, in all sincerity, that I have fulfilled the task imposed on me as Prime Minister, since the establishment of the Provisional Government and after all the elections to the Knesset, faithfully and to the best of my ability, and in the desire to mobilise the maximum forces of the people to bear the burden of the State, and to work with all members of the Cabinet in mutual trust and on the basis of collective responsibility, as is required by the Basic Law. To my regret, I cannot say that I have always succeeded in realising this desire.

The most difficult and responsible mission imposed on me was that decided on by the Provisional Government in the ordinance issued on Iyar 17, 5708 (May 26, 1948) on the establishment of the Israel Defence Forces composed of land, sea and air units, when, as Minister of Defence, I was charged with the implementation of this ordinance.

An Army was established which has given our people two glorious victories, virtually unparalleled in our history since we became a nation. The Israel Defence Forces have become our country's fortress of security; they have moulded a fighting, pioneering youth, which has built the homeland; they have been a melting pot for the merging of the exiles, a powerful lever for the enhancement of the individual in Israel, a loyal executive arm for the elected authority of the sovereign nation, no less than the veteran and well organised armies in the most democratic countries of the world.

If my work in this field has been successful, thanks are due first and foremost to the talented and devoted command, to R/As Yaacov Dori, Yigal Yadin, Mordecai Makleff, Moshe Dayan, Haim Laskov and Zvi Tsur, to the Deputy Minister of Defence, Shimon Peres, and to the skilful and devoted corps commanders in the air, the armour, the infantry, the paratroops, the navy and the military services and all their loyal aides in all ranks, and to all the soldiers in the compulsory, regular and reserve services, as well as the minority units.

And I take my leave of them in profound esteem and affection, for, to my great regret, I am not prepared, under existing circumstances, to accept the task of forming the Cabinet. This is dictated by my profound concern for the security and the honour of Israel.

that the other parties concentrated their attention. They noted especially that nowhere did he repeat his demand that Mapai must have a majority of portfolios in any new Cabinet. This has been a heated topic of discussion within Mapai itself. Moshe Sharett is known as one of those who think Mapai should ask nothing more than the leadership of a new government and should not press demands such as that for a coalition majority.

Sharett, as he made clear at a meeting last week of all Mapai's "young" factions, is concerned that the party should overcome the crisis of non-confidence through which it is passing. Although the party was still held in esteem, he said, the public did not like Mapai. Either the reasons for this were diagnosed while there was still time, he argued, or there would be no alternative to holding a post-mortem.

Drafting bills: It was clear that he disagreed with Ben-Gurion over the urgency of establishing a constituency system. The party should drop this topic he urged. It was not that he was against constituencies, but that the public did not understand the issue.

For the moment, however, the spotlight has switched to Eshkol who is meeting again tomorrow with the "chetviorka," the four former Mapai coalition partners—the Liberals, Mizrahi, Ahdut Avoda and Mapam. These four were being joined for discussions today by the Aguda and Herut.

On the agenda of this "Alliance of the Six" was the question of formulating new Bills which all might support against the opposition of Mapai. Prime among them were proposals seeking to limit the period during which the President might allow a political party to seek to establish a government and to give the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee wider powers of inquiry into foreign affairs and defence policies.

Rosen's optimism: What are Eshkol's prospects of success? At this stage, it seems, almost nil. After his last meeting with the Liberals he reported to Mapai in a pessimistic vein. He gathered from the Liberals, he said, that they would demand far-reaching changes in the economic system of the country as well as nationalisation of the Histadrut's "health service."

Since that meeting, however, there has been the Ben-Gurion letter to the President and the discussions within the Mapai Secretariat. Liberal leader Pinhas Rosen, noting the absence of any reference to demands for a Mapai majority in a future Cabinet, said this made it



ESHKOL

A busy winter in prospect

possible for a solution to be found to all outstanding questions. Other Liberals were insistent that they would not join any government. This demand was again powerfully pressed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann on his arrival in Israel last week for the New Year.

The possibility of a "narrow coalition," which would take in Ahdut Avoda, Mapam and the Mizrahi but exclude the Liberals, seems to have been filed away for the time being. This seems to stem from Mapai's deep-seated mistrust of Mapam's readiness—or its ministers' ability—to subscribe to an agreement on collective responsibility. In addition, Ahdut Avoda is maintaining its half-hearted protest against a Cabinet with a Mapai majority.

Beigin's reminder: There are, as yet, few people who could envisage the formation of a government without Mapai's participation. But just in case anybody was thinking seriously about this possibility, Menahem Beigin has issued a reminder that such a government could not be formed without Herut support and that this would not be given unconditionally.

The public, turning to the excuse offered by the festive season to shrug off the political burden which it has itself created, is thinking at the moment not in terms of which government the country will have, but when it will have it. Even optimists see Chanuca which falls in December as the earliest date. The pessimists are looking ahead to Passover and next Spring.

ECONOMY

HOROWITZ'S GRAVE WARNING

COURAGE OR COMPROMISE?

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The Bank of Israel has once again had to issue a report commenting on the expansion of the money supply at too fast a rate. This it is compelled to do by law. The main points of the report were that during the ten months ending at the end of May, 1961, Israel's money supply had increased by £131 million—or 15½ per cent, while the real output of the economy grew only to a much smaller extent.

This meant that once again too much money was chasing too few goods and another period of rising prices had begun. The efforts to meet the increasing demand for goods by increasing imports were in part responsible for an increase of \$30 million in the trade deficit during the first half of 1961. Nevertheless, this has not arrested the inflationary trend.

David Horowitz, the Bank's Governor, stresses that the main factor causing the money supply to expand was not the conversion of foreign currency (since more than half of the foreign currency deposits accruing during the period concerned were not converted at all or else kept on a long-term linked basis) but the expansion of bank-credit to the public.

Drastic cure: So much for the economic symptoms and diagnosis. The cure recommended by Bank Governor Horowitz is far from easy on the patient:

- ¶ He demands the creation of a budget surplus—that the Government should collect more revenue than it spends, using the excess to redeem some of its liabilities to the banking system and foreign countries.
- ¶ He wants to raise the liquidity ratio for banking institutions from the present minimum of 40 per cent to 42 per cent, hoping in this way to restrict the over-generous granting of credit.
- ¶ He roundly condemns the practice of financing the turnover capital of business undertaking from bank loans and on the other hand asks to restrict credit sales to consumers.
- ¶ But the sting is in the last two recommendations, the first of which exhorts the Government to oppose all further increases in wages or profits not warranted by higher productivity, while the second demands greater

efforts to increase private and public saving.

Government should lead the way: The economic ministers were quick to agree to the raising of the liquidity ratio, and this will soon come into effect. But the other recommendation still looks like remaining pious hopes. The Government,



PRIORITY: COUNTRY OR PARTY?
Ahdut Avoda's Allon considers the alternatives

together with the rest of the public sector and the non-profit-making institutions, has been consistently dissaving for many years. It may find the demand for a budget surplus more than it can implement.

At the same time, it is objectively far easier to eliminate the dissaving of the public sector than to get householders or private business undertaking to save under conditions of declining currency purchasing power.

In this connection, it must be stressed that Government spending is no less inflationary than private spending. Indeed, the degree of inflationary pressure depends not on who spends the money, but on how the money is spent.

The "Loan"—what for?: Thus, for example, if the Government now raises a compulsory loan of £75 million—mainly from the middle and upper income brackets—as proposed, and spends all the proceeds on immigrant housing, the result will obviously be more inflation not less.

This is so because housing is essentially similar to durable consumer goods (insofar as expenditure on housing causes an immediate rise in living standards not accompanied by a corresponding rise in

productivity), and also because the upper and middle income brackets are the only ones which save a part of their disposable income.

In other words, the Government will be collecting monies—some of which would otherwise have been saved—in order to spend them on raising the standard of living.

The hard way: This does not mean that the idea of a compulsory loan is wrong. But it does mean that the loan should be used to create the budget surplus which Horowitz demands, and not to build houses for immigrants.

And if it is asked: "How shall we finance the building of houses for immigrants?" the economically correct, though politically irksome answer must be: "By reducing expenditure on housing for persons other than immigrants, or making other temporary sacrifices in the improvements of the standard of living which are scheduled for financing from public budgets."

In the light of the Bank of Israel recommendations, the Government might also have to seriously consider the freezing of wages and salaries in the public sector, instead of promoting its officials wholesale, as has just happened.

This runs counter to the basic idea underlying the collective wage agreements signed with the Histadrut at the beginning of the year (under which increases were to be confined to workers in the productive sectors, such as industry, agriculture and building).

Dangerous alternative: Of course, there is an alternative—to have the inflation. But this could endanger some of Israel's most precious economic achievements of recent years.

This stern call for firm action by the Bank of Israel may become an important factor in the process of formulating the economic policy of the new coalition—it may even affect the constitution of the new government. It is no secret that Finance Minister Eshkol has been all along a strong supporter of Horowitz's anti-inflationary views, and he is likely to press them as an essential part of the programme for the new coalition.

The Liberals are severely divided among themselves on this question of expansion or restriction, while the Left is, of course, opposed to anything which looks like a wage freeze.

Yet the Bank's "Report" shows unmistakably that the country's economy has reached a point where bold action will be required—not only by the Government but also by the Labour leaders in the Histadrut. Will they be prepared to face the realities of the situation with courage—or with compromise?

MACCABIA

WHAT NOW FOR JEWISH SPORTSMEN?

WIDER HORIZONS AHEAD

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv :

"An excellent Maccabia" seemed to be the general feeling when the Sixth Maccabia ended on Tuesday of last week. Competitors and audiences alike had enjoyed themselves, the weather, although hot, had not been as exhausting as in Rome during the last Olympics, and the crop of broken records proved that standards were still rising.

Of course, as at any large international gathering, there had been some hitches. Some of the competitors found it difficult on occasion to get to the right place at the right time, some foreign visitors felt that more attention should have been paid to their needs, and so on. All in all, though, everybody felt that there had been a marked improvement in many aspects of the Sixth Maccabia over its predecessor in 1957.

Then, there had been complaints of inadequate food and poor accommodation, but this time competitors seemed well satisfied with general conditions in Ramat Hen, the Maccabia village, and the other places where they had been billeted.

One Katangan: Twenty-six contingents had arrived to take part in the games,



AT THE MACCABI VILLAGE—A SWISS, A SOUTH AFRICAN AND TWO IRISHMEN
But Jewish athletics are no joke—as the competitors discovered

including a lone representative of Katanga, Issy Bor, who participated in the tennis events, and the Israelis made up the twenty-seventh group.

They could be well pleased with themselves. Although the American team won many more gold medals (58) than the Israelis, the latter were in second place with 28, 17 more than the British, who came third in the final totting-up of results. The Israelis had also won many more silver medals than either the U.S. or the British.

The Americans thought they had done well to get 29 silver medals and 24 bronze, and the British were well pleased with fourteen and nine. But the Israelis carried off no fewer than 47 silver medals and 38 bronze medals, a showing which augurs well for Sports Commissioner Reuven Dafni's efforts to improve the general standards of Israeli sport.

Regional games in three continents: Meanwhile, the day after the Sixth Maccabia had been declared open, the World Maccabi Union's fourteenth congress ended in Tel Aviv. Lord Nathan of Churt was elected honorary President, and Pierre Gildesgame Chairman.

During their sittings, the Union had considered various topics, including the Seventh Maccabia, which will be held some time within the next four years. Regional games would take place in Europe, Latin America and South Africa, it was announced.

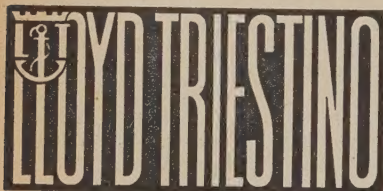
If the question of broadening the scope of the Maccabia was raised during the World Union's deliberations, no announcement was made about it. In Maccabi circles, as well as elsewhere, this matter is becoming something of a talking point.

More liberal views: Should the "Jewish Olympics" continue to remain strictly and solely Jewish, or should they be broadened to include non-Jewish athletes? It has been pointed out that, despite the fact that the Olympic Games are open to all countries, there are nevertheless other regional and national games, like, for instance, the Commonwealth Games.

On the other hand, since the participants in the Maccabia come from so many different countries and not just from Israel, might not the broadening of the games to include representatives from the Asian and African countries be a desirable development, it is being asked?

Many people feel that the Jewish "closed shop" should be opened up. The choice of Israel as the place where the Maccabia takes place in itself points towards a more liberal conception of what the Maccabia should be.

Bridging the gap: The country lies at the geographical junction of Europe, Africa and Asia and sees part of its role as forming a bridge between the three continents. Opening the Maccabia to other than Jewish competitors could certainly help to strengthen this bridging operation.



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MOROCCO'S JEWS: WHAT NEXT?

FROM ANTI-ZIONISM TO ANTI-SEMITISM

from our own correspondent

Rabat:

In an Arab country, where does anti-Zionism stop and anti-Semitism begin? This was the question which many of Morocco's Jews have been asking in the wake of a new campaign by the Arabic-language press against Israel and its manifestations, real and supposed, among the Jewish community here.

Since King Hassan II last March reassured Jewish community leaders that there would be no repetition of the excesses committed by policemen during last January's Casablanca Conference, talk of what the press frequently terms "the Zionist danger" had died down.

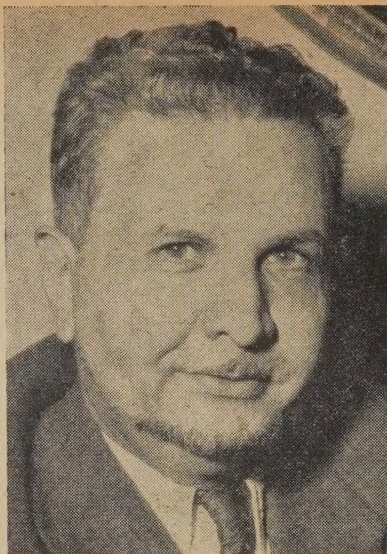
"A Zionist refuge": Then, suddenly, last August 30, *Al Alam*, which is the mouthpiece of both the Istiqlal party and its *zaim*, Allal el-Fassi, who now holds the post of Minister of Islamic Affairs in a kingdom where an "organism law" passed this year makes Islam the official state religion and Arabic the official state tongue, cut loose against the Moroccan Jews.

Several of them, charged *Al Alam*, had attended the 25th anniversary session of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva, "the refuge of the world Zionist movement since its creation".

"One of these Moroccan Jews representatives," said *Al Alam*, "edits a newspaper in the name of the Jewish communities of Morocco and is considered the secretary-general of these communities . . . As soon as he returned, tracts in Hebrew were distributed in all of Morocco's cities and towns to inform Jews of the Congress' resolutions, and indicating the sacrifices each Jew and Jewish should make to attain them."

Jews Apart: *Al Alam* went on to call for "pitiless sanctions" against Moroccan Jews who work against the Arabist policies of the state and who abuse the "hospitality Morocco has shown toward the Jews who through the centuries found security and a refuge after some European states had taken everything from them."

"Our conviction grows day by day that the Jews are removing themselves more and more from the Moroccan personality and its imperatives. They are doing this after abstaining from any action or any sacrifice for the revival of the state when it was down-trodden" (under the Protectorate).



ISTIQLAL'S EL-FASSI
"Pitiless sanctions" against Jews

The article alluded to Jews who "built up riches through means peculiar to them" and closed with a veiled threat of action against Jews who neglect their civic duties and the communities, "if they prefer to place themselves at the disposal of Zionist doctrine and of Israel, which would mean that those they represent are deliberately and consciously hostile to Moroccan national policy."

There followed a long article, less belligerent in tone, but in which *Al Alam* repeated its attacks on such "Zionist" manifestations as "these inscriptions in Hebrew which appear, with their sinuous characters; these food products distributed in certain special Jewish shops; even the cultural institutions (a reference to the remaining Alliance and ORT schools in Morocco which function according to a given method and program).

Not to be outdone—for in Morocco, any initiative by the Right unfailingly evokes some sort of equal or opposite reaction by the Left (UNFP)—the opposition organ *at Tahrir* printed a long attack of its own on Zionism in Morocco.

At Tahrir was, however, more moderate in tone. It referred to the "racist" articles appearing in "government organs" It noted that the attempt to integrate the Jews into Moroccan national life had, thus far, been a "failure", but added that the Jewish intellectual elite was no more to blame for this than was the Moslem one, since neither were up to their responsibilities.

"People of bad faith": Historically, said the UNFP organ, fruitful Jew-Moslem co-operation had been proved a reality; but "Zionist activity threatens

this co-existence by the simple fact that it attracts certain people of bad faith to anti-Semitic sentiments and that it constitutes, as a consequence, a danger for Moroccan Jewry".

With an Arab League Council meeting scheduled—but now postponed—for this month in Casablanca, Morocco's Jews wondered what the next move might be.

Assimilation policy failed: In Morocco, where emigration has been officially illegal since Mohammed V finally swallowed his hesitations and adhered to the Arab League in 1958, the emphasis as, in Tunisia, had been, through the years, less on hostility to Israel and more on the need for complete assimilation of the Jewish population into national life, an experiment which has undeniably, failed.

The beginning of the experiment, in Morocco as in Tunisia, was symbolised by inclusion of Jewish cabinet minister in the first independent governments, though not in policy-making or representative capacity. This was not repeated after 1957.

While in Tunisia, emigration has reduced the Jewish population by only one-third, as opposed to four-fifths in Libya, in Morocco emigration has been largely compensated for by the large population increase in the community (199,156 in 1951; 160,032 in 1960 in a total of 11,626,470).

Economic—not ideological—emigration: It is a general rule that the further west one goes in North Africa, the more Jewish emigration has been motivated by economic factors and the less by Zionist sentiment. This is markedly true in Morocco, where a few centres, notably Casablanca, grew during the Protectorate from villages to thriving cities in unprecedented bursts of economic growth (Casablanca, not including its suburbs, today counts 70,000 Jews, or 37 per cent of all those in Morocco).

In other cities, like Marrakesh and Mogador, where economic decline has been the rule but where the traditional Jewish populations were large, the Jewish communities have dwindled since about 1935. *The Jewish population of Morocco is, on the average, younger than the Moslem majority, with 52 per cent of its total number at the last census under 20 years of age.*

Despite the pressure of September, 1959, in Casablanca, and of the U.A.R. delegation to the Casablanca Conference of January, 1961, Morocco has so far not applied the boycott or blacklist regulations of the League. That this situation may be expected to change is, in the eyes of most Moroccan Jews, a reasonable assumption as Morocco draws further and further into the Arab orbit.

IN THE NEWS

BELGRADE—WHOSE VICTORY?

I HAVE BEEN reading what is known as "the reactions" to the Belgrade Conference of the non-aligned nations. They are a mixed lot—Arab, African, Israeli and Indian and so far only one, an obviously Nehru-inspired comment in the Indian press, makes any sort of attempt at an honest appraisal of what happened at Belgrade. For the rest, it seems, everyone won a great victory—none more so than the absent Israelis—judging by the reports in the Israeli press. Of course, if I turn to the Cairo papers, it was President Nasser who was the hero of the Conference, and he was given a full-dress hero's welcome when he returned to Cairo on Thursday evening.

It seems to me that we can learn a good deal more about the real character of the Belgrade Conference if we compare these three attitudes—Nasser's, Nehru's and Israel's—to the conference than if we join in the silly game as to who emerged victor. Take Nasser first. He was not very much concerned about Israel when he went to Belgrade, and in the last long secret session he was the only leading Arab who did not oppose the moderate Indian draft about Palestine. Nasser was aiming much higher, and his objective was best expressed in the editorial of the *Egyptian Gazette* which greeted his return last weekend. The great welcome given to President Nasser, the paper said,

"was a welcome from a nation that has stepped out of centuries of obscurity . . . it was a welcome from a people who know and appreciate that their land now plays a prominent part in international affairs. But above all, it was a welcome to the man who made the transformation possible . . . President Nasser returned then yesterday to a country that has a new awareness of the part it can play in the world".

That was one aspect of the Nasser story. But there was also another.

NEGOTIATE AT ALL COST

The calculated shock which Khrushchev imparted in the Belgrade "heads" produced the reaction which Khrushchev clearly wanted: a cry from the non-aligned hearts for negotiations. But it went no further. On which side, the Belgrade twenty-five will end in the negotiations is still anyone's guess—and not a particularly difficult one. But meanwhile



ESSENCE OF NON-ALIGNMENT
Negotiations über alles

Nasser has committed himself in no uncertain manner to negotiations at all cost. Again, the *Gazette's* inspired formulation is interesting.

"If neighbours quarrel," it writes editorially, "the only sensible way of mending matters is to make a quiet approach, one to the other in a spirit of give-and-take." It is the only way, the paper concludes, which can yet save humanity.

It is clear to everyone who came into contact with Nasser at Belgrade that this was his great preoccupation. He wanted to get away from the Middle East league and play statesman on the world stage. And he did not do too badly on this score. By comparison the set-back which he suffered (clearly without great pain) on the paragraph dealing with Palestine was comparatively unimportant.

NEHRU'S OBJECTIONS ... AND U NU'S

MUCH MORE SERIOUS were Nehru's objections to the Nasser-Tito-Nkrumah line of overplaying their hand as world statesmen. For Nehru probably understood what lay beyond the stage-play of calling on Kennedy and Khrushchev to negotiate. The way Nasser and Nkrumah were playing it, they might find themselves committed to support Khrushchev before they had gone much further. But he could not stem the tide that was running strong for the Nasser line.

In a way, the Burmese Premier and

Foreign Minister, were able to make a stronger impression on Nasser than did Nehru. By their outspoken and transparently honest appeals to the conference leaders to stick to the main issue, by their unabashed defence (unlike Nehru) of their friendship for Israel and the Arabs alike, they made a profound impression on Nasser and reinforced his moderation in the discussion of the Palestine question.

This does not mean, of course, that Nasser is prepared to negotiate with Israel or that his warlike preparations are in any way lessened. On the contrary, it means that he has considerably reinforced his personal and political standing at Belgrade as something more than a local firebrand. It was this that Nasser and his colleagues always admired so much in Ben-Gurion who could match himself with any of the world's statesmen. It is into this class that Nasser wants to move; and Belgrade gave him a considerable leg-up.

THE ISRAELIS REAPRAISAL

ONE MUST HOPE therefore that the Israeli authorities will not make the same error as some of the Israeli publicists who have been weighing the degree of condemnation of Israel against that carried earlier at Casablanca, Accra and Bandung. And since it was less than either than at Casablanca and Accra, they have concluded that this was a striking victory for Israel. That is not the way diplomatic victories are won, and it would be a poor lookout for Israel if she had to rely on this kind of victory in the months to come.

The problem which faces Israeli diplomacy on the eve of the new U.N. Assembly is quite different. Clearly mere friendship or good relations are not enough to win the support for the Israeli position—either at Belgrade or at New York. U Nu and those others who were against the out-and-out condemnation of Israel at Belgrade had no alternative to put up against the Arab draft; they could only plead for a moderate phrasing of the resolution.

It seems then that the lesson of Belgrade for the Israelis is not which side won, but whether they cannot produce an alternative Palestine resolution that would be acceptable to a majority of the Belgrade participants—at least, as the basis for the negotiations for which the conference and all its participants declared themselves so unequivocally.



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U. A. R.

ADMINISTRATION IN FERMENT

"DICTATOR" POWERS FOR SYRIAN GOVERNORS

from a correspondent now in Cairo

Not since the first days of the revolution have the governmental offices of Cairo been the scene of such hustle and bustle as strikes the eye of the visitor at the present time. Efficiency may still be lacking, but signs of activity are evident everywhere.

Suddenly, one's favourite official in the Ministry of this or that is no longer available for a quick cup of coffee, let alone the leisurely two or three which previously marked the passage of many of our days.

He is "busy" or "in conference" or even "in Damascus." The change is striking. Whether it all adds up to very much is another question. It stems directly from President Nasser's long series of nationalisation and other decrees, the reconstruction of the government and his orders to ministers to get things moving "or else."

Personal responsibility: Before his departure for the Belgrade conference, Nasser addressed his new ministers, told them he was making them personally responsible for the success or failure of their departments and ordered them to report to him on his return what they were doing to increase both productivity and efficiency.

The result has been astonishing to those of us better used to the easygoing ways of Arab governmental offices. The lights have been burning late into the night in almost every office.

Ministers have been closeted with their senior officials for hours on end. Directors of public organisations have been called into report in person on their plans and prospects. Typists have been slogging away at lengthy briefs on housing, employment, security, five-year plans, ten-year plans and water resources.

An "established fact": But the busiest man of all is Kamal Eddin Hussein who, in his capacity as Vice-President with special responsibility for Local Administration, has been charged with the unenviable task of imposing a system of local government on a reluctant Syria. It became obvious some time ago that the central system of government in Syria just would not work.



STATE OCCASION—OPENING OF NEW SYRIAN CARPET FACTORY
From the woven strands of government, a starker pattern emerges

Despite the proddings of Amer and the harrying of Serraj, minor officials in outlying provinces were incapable of fulfilling orders handed down from Cairo, processed in Damascus and then passed along the line with varying degrees of enthusiasm by Syrian departmental heads. Not only was the Syrian administration grinding to a halt, helped by not a few officials who cared more for their own well-being than that of their superiors, but the whole jigsaw of unity was coming apart at the edges.

Then Nasser stepped in. There was only one way to assure the unity implicit in the title United Arab Republic, he declared. That was to regard it as an established fact and to proceed on that assumption. The laws of Egypt would become the laws of Syria. Decrees applicable in one region would be extended to the other. There would be no more talk of unity as if it were something that still had to be achieved.

Eleven governorates: And, instead of the unsuccessful effort to govern Syrians from above, the process would be reversed. The separate Syrian Cabinet would be dissolved. There would be one government for the two regions. But responsibility for implementing all governmental rules and regulations would rest not with some anonymous and reluctant personality in Damascus, but with a body of officials appointed locally and invested with all the powers they needed to see the President's intentions were carried out.

Thus, at the beginning of this month came a series of major decrees dividing Syria into eleven governorates, each with its own administrative capital and

governor*. These key men in the Egyptianisation of Syria are now in the process of being selected and sworn in. They are required to take an oath "loyally to preserve the republican system, to care for the people's interests and the safety of the homeland, to respect the constitution and the law, and to carry out my duties conscientiously and honestly".

In return, the incumbent, failing any personal shortcoming, is given tenure of office until "the term of the President of the Republic ends" and powers within his own governorate little short of absolute dictatorship. His immediate superior is Vice-President Serraj who, as chief of national security and supervisor of

* Damascus, Dara, as-Suwayda, Homs, Hamah, Idlib, Aleppo, Latakia, Dayr az-Zur, Rashid, al Hasakah.

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national administration, has immediate access to President Nasser and, within his own sphere, almost unlimited authority.

Telephone check: Through the governors, Serraj (and Nasser) will have a direct line to the Syrian people. But, just as important, they will also be kept constantly informed of the mood of the people in the various governorates. It will require no more than a telephone call to establish the attitude of the merchants of Aleppo or the peasants of as-Suwayda.

To ensure that the governors have absolute control, a decree has been issued which requires copies of all correspondence passing between ministries and departments to be supplied to them. All departmental heads will be responsible to them. No official will be allowed to leave a governorate capital without informing him and he will have the right to impose disciplinary punishment on anyone in government service.

These are far-reaching decrees and an open admission that unity has so far been a failure.

Hotels—for officials: In Damascus itself, there is much disquiet among government employees who fear for their posts as a consequence of the disbandment of the Syrian Cabinet. Some are expecting to be seconded to the new governorates and look on the prospect with little pleasure. Their bitterness has not been eased by the prospect of seeing Damascus filled with Egyptian officials who will be coming here in February when the central government makes the city its headquarters for three months.

Plans have been drawn up for the construction of six new hotels in Damascus



U.A.R. FIRST ARMY CHIEF FEISAL IN SYRIA
Behind the governors, another form of persuasion

and the project has been given priority—not because of an expected influx of visitors, but to house government staff during their temporary transfer from Cairo. Only the taxi-men and cafe owners seem happy about the plan.

Perhaps the one U.A.R. ministry to be unaffected by the administrative excitement of recent weeks is that of Foreign Affairs. Policy being an unchanging concept (and in the hands of the President anyway), Foreign Ministry officials have been left free to get on with the job of making friends and influencing people. At the moment, with Belgrade out of the way, it is concentrating on preparations for the forthcoming General Assembly session and the expected debate on the

Arab refugee problem.

Hostile P.C.C. report? A succession of Canadian, American and other parliamentarians have been conducted around the Arab refugee camps in Gaza, a play which promises some rewards. Canadian M.P. Arthur Smith, for instance, said after such a visit that he had seen many distressing things which he would bring to the notice of the Canadian authorities. He also promised to "explain" the Palestine question to his parliament.

The preparations being made here for the U.N. lend support to the statement made in Damascus by Saudi Arabian U.N. spokesman Ahmed Shukairy that the Palestine issue would be raised "on a large scale" at the next Assembly. No confirmation was available, however, for his claim to have received "indisputable information" that a report prepared by the Palestine Conciliation Commission was not favourable to the Arab cause.

One interesting aspect of U.A.R. foreign relations which has been played down is the agreement signed here a few days ago by Minister of the Economy Kaissouny and U.S. Ambassador S. Badeau under which the U.S. will supply Egypt with wheat, wheat flour and corn—sufficient to meet almost the entire requirements of the country during the next twelve months—worth \$64 million.

No thanks: Payment will be made in Egyptian pounds and, as in previous agreements of this kind, the U.S. will loan 65 per cent of the amount to Egypt for investment in development projects. The loan will be repaid over thirty years at 4 per cent per annum. It is doubtful whether the President will ever be heard expressing public thanks for this valuable American assistance.

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"WHAT I TOLD THE OIL COMPANY"

KASSEM'S "POPULAR" VERSION

With the negotiations between the Iraqi Government and the Iraq Petroleum Company at present in adjournment while the company representatives consult their colleagues in Europe and the U.S., Prime Minister Abdel Karim Kassem has taken time off to give the Baghdad newspaper *ath-Thawra* a lengthy resumé of what he told the I.P.C. officials during their stay here.

Recalling that, on his arrival in Iraq, the head of the delegation had referred to the part played by the I.P.C. in developing the country, Kassem observed: "I did not wish to reply to him with a statement backed by figures.

"I preferred to place before his eyes and the eyes of his men the reality of the oil company's participation not in developing Iraq, but in retarding it and in obstructing its progress towards catching up with the developed universal caravan."

Reason for shame: So, "I invited them to tour the eastern part of Baghdad as far as the Sara'if quarter, where the citizens live a primitive life unsuitable for a man of the 20th century. I let them stand for a while near Sara'if. They could not but say that they did not believe what they saw.

"I then told them: 'It is this in which your companies have participated to keep those citizens living in such manner and at such a primitive standard. Are you not ashamed that this should be the real situation? Can you now pretend that your companies have participated in developing Iraq? It is true that your companies have participated, but participated in draining the wealth of Iraq and in destroying Iraq. There is the proof.'"

When the party alighted from the cars to inspect the area, recalled Kassem, "the sons of the people gathered round us and rushed toward me happily applauding. As I was busy greeting them and shaking the hand of those closest to me, I found myself surrounded on every side. They were seized by enthusiasm and began to sing and warble until I was far from the delegation."

No one else: He was, he said, happy and in harmony with his citizens. They had only let him return to the delegation after having engaged in a "magnificent national dance". The head and members of the delegation had made no attempt to conceal their astonishment at what they had seen. "They said frankly that there is no head of state in the world who would endanger himself by so mixing with his people."

His reply, said Kassem, was: "Even though I am Premier, my genuine feeling is that I am one of them before being anything else. Furthermore, I am the Premier who you think, or who biased propaganda says, stays behind my desk in the Ministry of Defence, leaving it for not one portion of an hour."

Before taking leave of the delegation, he had told them: "Gentlemen, the

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scenes at Sara'if and the painful forms of life there, are the result of your company's participation in destroying Iraq for more than a quarter of a century..."

Now the theme taken up by the Baghdad Press and radio is that the company wants to continue its exploitation. Although there has been no official comment from any company source, the Iraqi press claims information that the I.P.C. will reject the government's demands. Kassem is urged on all sides not to give in.

"ISRAELIS LONGING FOR NUCLEAR WAR" —MOSCOW

ALLEGES ASSOCIATION WITH
CENTO

In an effort to bolster its campaign against CENTO—and Israel—in the Arab world, Moscow radio has called upon a highly fanciful report of Israel's association with it, culled from the pages of an unidentified Indian newspaper.

In a broadcast to the Arab world on September 5, entitled "Peace and Neutrality", Moscow said that the Indian newspaper recently published a report



KASSEM WITH HIS PRAGUE ENVOY AND ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY HASSOUNA
A visit to the people, between threats and negotiation

that a high-ranking representative of the Israeli Army Staff had stated that the CENTO secret documents published in Moscow had been known in Israel for a long time.

This Israeli officer, declared the report, said that the documents had been sent to Israel by CENTO for approval and that Israel received minutes of every secret mission of CENTO.

"More than anything else": This indicated, to the Moscow propagandist, that "Israel is an active associate of CENTO and takes an active part in carrying out its policy." The same Israeli officer quoted in the Indian newspaper was also alleged to have said that CENTO's plans guaranteed the Israeli armed forces their own zone on the Arab borders. "Plans for attack on the Arab countries must have been drawn up by CENTO just as carefully as those for nuclear attack on the U.S.S.R.," Moscow observed.

The Israeli officer was also supposed to have said that, after 1960, certain new countries were included in the list of those against which CENTO planned a nuclear campaign. "Nuclear warfare against the Arab countries would seem to be the thing the Israeli militarists long for more than anything else and is the reason for their active participation in CENTO's preparations", Moscow declared.

It was, said the commentator, sufficient to remind listeners that there were 100 military airfields in Turkey and rocket sites by the dozen. "Rocket sites are being built in Iran, too, and at the same time—as proved by Israel's example—CENTO's sphere is being further extended."

AFRICA

A LONG WAY FROM THE COLD WAR

NIGER'S POLITICS ARE STILL HOME-MADE

from our special correspondent

Niamey, Niger:

Africa's pressing problems take on a much different aspect when viewed from this sleepy but pleasant town, the capital of the Republic of Niger, once a French possession. The pace is slower than in the coastal cities, almost as slow as the sluggish waters of the River Niger which flow through the town on their way to Nigeria and the sea.

The fire and demagoguery so typical of the people of the coastal cities is lacking here; in its place is a healthy and pragmatic realism. "There is no point in expelling the French when we have not got the people to run the country in their stead," a high official told me.

This is the official line of the Government, and also, incidentally, of the governments of Dahomey and Ivory Coast. "No africanisation just for the sake of africanisation," is their slogan. Efficiency of government must first be assured and the take-over from the French should be a gradual process.

Secret followers: But this does not mean that Niger, or Dahomey for that matter, is free from agitation. In both these countries, certain younger elements



NIGER PREMIER HAMANI DIORI
A longer view

are becoming increasingly restless at the strong ties which still bind their countries to France and the west. In Niger the opposition to the Government comes from two sources.

It comes first from the outlawed Sawaba party, headed by former Premier Djibo Bakary, who now lives in exile in Bamako. Bakary, a tall good-looking Moslem who is gifted and charming both as a speaker and politician, received his training in Moscow and is an avowed communist. He maintains close contact with his followers in Niger, and, according to him, a large proportion of the young intelligentsia are secret adherents of the Sawaba.

In Niamey, the French and Niger officials admit that Sawaba has a considerable following. They claim that they know exactly who these people are, but find it more convenient to let them have a free hand—under surveillance—than to arrest them.

Czechs arrive with aid offers: The second source of opposition to the Government springs from the trade unions, which, as elsewhere in West Africa, are strongly politicised. The trade union leaders openly campaign against the presence of the French bases, against the large number of French officials in Niger, and in favour of a more socialistic policy

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on the part of the government—"We should copy Mali, not the Ivory Coast," they say. Here again, the Government follows a course of masterly inactivity, preferring not to set up a dictatorial rule by silencing all opposition.

But, despite these opposition groups, politics in Niger is a quiet game. The East-West struggle has hardly caught up with it yet, though in the past few months both the communist Chinese and the Czechs have sent large missions to Niamey. The Czechs brought with them offers of scholarships and other forms of aid.

In Dahomey, the position is not so crystallised. There is, in effect, only one party today, but within that one party there exists a loose grouping of the younger elements, led by the Minister of Communications, who demand less dependence on the French and more socialism. But these elements are usually not quite clear what they mean by socialism. When asked they immediately replied: "We don't want the western system of capitalism."

A new social reform: They are also equally adamant that they do not want the Soviet or Chinese forms of socialism. As one of them put it: "We are searching for a new social form which will fit the social background of us Africans. The average African, steeped as he is in traditions and habits which are peculiar to Africa, will never be able to accept communism. But the capitalistic spirit of open competition is equally strange to him."

It is this search for a new social system, suitable to African society, which makes these young intelligentists in Niger, Dahomey and all over Africa so interested in and curious about the social experiments in Israel. The co-operative movement, the kibbutz, the special position of the trade union movement—all these are subjects which appeal tremendously here in Africa.

In this Moslem, semi-desert republic, far from the coast, where one would have thought that Israel had never been heard of, one can conduct serious conversations on the pros and cons of the kibbutz movement as against the moshav, and even the "Lavon Affair" left a mark.

A challenge: A great deal has been heard of the successful visit to Israel of President Yameogo of neighbouring Upper Volta, and it is hoped here that relations with Israel will be improved in a similar manner. The fact that the large majority of the population are Moslems does not make their leaders more pro-Nasser; on the contrary, they view his activities in Africa with undisguised suspicion.



TITO'S FAREWELL TO GHANA'S NKUMAH AND ADAMAFIO
Uncommitted or undecided?—not all Africans have made a choice

But, above all, the Niger of today provides a challenge to the French. It is a country as yet relatively untouched by the cold war struggle. The citizens of Niger are relying on the French to train them and to bring them to a point where they will be able to run the country by themselves.

If the French can take on this task with the sincere intention of assisting

in this aim, they will have gained for themselves a true ally in this part of the world. If they procrastinate in order to prolong direct French supervision of Niger's affairs by a few years longer, they will assuredly gain one more enemy.

It is up to them, and upon their attitude depends the future place of Niger in world affairs and the standing of France in a vital area.

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BOOKS

EGYPT'S ANSWER TO "EXODUS"

THE LAST EXILE by James Aldridge, 790 pp. (*Hamish Hamilton*) 30s.

Mr. Aldridge has written some good political novels into which he has woven his views on contemporary politics. His best was *The Diplomat*. He was less successful with *Heroes of the Empty View* which was an attempt to depict Lawrence of Arabia as a simple instrument of British imperialism, and, as in all his political interpretations, Mr. Aldridge followed the stereotyped Marxism (a long way from the real thing) that was fashionable in Moscow in Stalin's days. One could, however, ignore this political bias and concentrate on his story-telling which was always readable, if not compelling.

Now Mr. Aldridge has again returned to the Middle East—impelled, one suspects, by the success and impact of *Exodus*. In fact, one would not be far wrong in describing *The Last Exile* as the Arab answer, or even as the Arab punishment, for *Exodus*. The size of the book, the turgid style, the black-and-white formula—they are all the same; only the heroes and villains have changed places—except for the British. They retain their villainous character in both books.

Mr. Aldridge's story is centred on Egypt in the days before, during and immediately after the Suez intervention. Like Mr. Uris before him, he has drawn on real events and turned them into fiction. The result is the same in both cases: a political fiction has been established which for the committed thousands who read *Exodus* and will read *The Last Exile* (though unfortunately they will not be the same readers, otherwise the two books might have cancelled themselves out), will become the political reality.

In *Exodus* the Israeli was the he-man, hero and the Arab was the cowering snivelling weakling. In *The Last Exile* it is the Arab who is upright, courageous and decent, and the Israeli who is underhand ruthless, and sobs when he is caught. Both pictures present, in fact, propagandist caricatures, not real characters; Aldridge's Jews is the tit for the tat of Uris's Arab. The British, also, are propaganda types, and Helen, the Egyptian Jewess, clearly comes from Durrell's *Justine* stable but without Durrell's subtleties and understanding.

Aldridge is, as always, easy to read but,

this time, not easy to follow. The opening pages defeated me over and over again. He has packed far too much into, and explained far too little, in this book. But it has everything: a plot to assassinate Nasser, Menzies in Cairo, British and Israeli spies, the Suez intervention, Parliament in session, love affairs—yet somehow they do not add up to a human condition. For Aldridge, like Uris, fails to understand those who are not like him, and those whom he does not like. But those readers who hailed *Exodus* have no right to rail at *The Last Exile*. Both are cut from the same reversible cloth and both will have their partisan following.

But one day, people will understand that neither *Exodus* nor *The Last Exile* provided them with an honest picture and that neither really helped them to understand the Arab-Israeli world in which we—and they—will have to live.

S.R.

A JEWISH BOY'S STORY

PIEPEL, by Ka-Tzetnik 135633, translated by Moshe M. Kohn; 285 pp.; (*Anthony Blond*); 18s.

This book, despite its clumsy translation with its laboured Americanisms, has all the makings of perfect Greek tragedy. The three unities of time, place and action are obeyed, the reader achieves catharsis, he is purged of pity and terror. But not for very long. "The most terrible story ever told," says the dust cover, and who is going to argue? If there is a more terrible story, I would rather not read it, and, in any case, *Piepel* needs no superlatives. No wonder the author, his true identity revealed when he gave evidence at the Eichmann trial, collapsed and had to be carried from the courtroom. Before he was taken from the witness box, however, he described Auschwitz . . . "another planet. The inhabitants had no names, no parents and no children." Ka-Tzetnik 135633 still lives on that other planet, one small jot of evidence of the degradation heaped on him and his like. Were those who died in the ghettos and on the way to the camps better off in the end than those who managed to hang on to their lives until liberation? This is one of the many questions set searching round one's mind by this book.

What does the title mean? Piepels were the boys the block chiefs of Auschwitz selected for their sexual orgies. Such a one was Moni, and his story is set down here against a background of Auschwitz daily life. There is a grim inexorability about the events as they unfold, and, des-



ON ANOTHER PLANET
Ychiel De-Nur alias Ka-Tzetnik

pite the disgust and the pity and the fierce rage one feels when reading on, page after vile page, everything seems natural. You are in Auschwitz with the author. You see what he sees, smell what he smells, feel what he feels. You are revolted by the descriptions and yet accept that that is how things have to be. It is possible to have just an inkling of how it came about that so many millions of Jews went to their long-drawn-out deaths without so much as a spark of resistance—save always the honourable minority who died fighting. This question came up at the Eichmann trial, and it is being asked by sabras and others today. I do not pretend to know even the beginning

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of the answer. But after reading this book, I now have the beginning of compassionate understanding.

Sidney Lightman

MASTER OF ARTS

REMBRANDT, THE JEWS AND THE BIBLE, by Franz Landsberger; 190 pp., illustrations, bibliography, index; (Jewish Publication Society of America) no price

Does it matter whether or not the subjects of Rembrandt's "Jewish" portraits were, in fact, Jews? To Franz Landsberger it obviously does, for he devotes the greater part of his lavishly illustrated and produced study to a Germanically meticulous examination of the probable ethnic origins of the painter's sitters. When it comes to the point where he doubts whether all Rembrandt's portraits of rabbis were actually Jewish clerics—"Their number is about fifteen, but there could not have been anything like so large a number of Rabbis in Amsterdam during the thirty or forty years of Rembrandt's residence in this city, even if we

assume that an occasional Rabbi had come to Amsterdam as a visitor"—when it comes to this point, some readers will want to cry off. This would be a pity because Landsberger (excellently translated by Felix N. Gerson) has much of interest to say about the social conditions of Dutch Jewry in the seventeenth century, of the relationship between Rembrandt and his Jewish patrons and of the peculiar religious climate of the times which made not only Jews the collectors of "Jewish" paintings but also produced a Christian market for such works. On this score, certainly, Landsberger is well worth reading.

David Gillon

NOT TALL ENOUGH

SILVER WING AND GOLDEN HARP; 71 pp., illustrations; (A. S. Barnes, New York; Thomas Yoseloff, London) 12s. 6d.

THE SLAVE WHO SAVED THE CITY, by Harry M. Rabinowicz; 192 pp., illustrations, glossary; (A. S. Barnes, New York; Thomas Yoseloff, London) 12s. 6d.

Here are two books designed particularly for children. They are beautifully produced, the illustrations are charming and highly competent, and the price is not excessive by modern publishing stan-

dards—and yet, and yet. Somehow most of these stories do not quite hit it off. Their climaxes are not climaxes, their gentle humour is not funny, their morals all too heavily laboured. However, there are a few which make the grade. Two of the stories by Pamela Melnikoff and one by Sybil Shaw in the first book stand up by themselves. They succeed because they are content to tell a tale and leave it at that. The others are all trying too hard to point morals. The Hassidic tales in the second book are worthy and well phrased, but they are something of a let-down in many cases. One has the feeling that they have been compressed and edited too strongly, which has taken out that certain earthiness which characterises Hassidim despite its followers' urge to reach for the heavens.

S.R.I.

IT DEPENDS WHAT YOU MEAN BY SCIENCE

KEY PROBLEMS OF SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY, by J. Rex; 190 pp., index; (Routledge & Kegan Paul) 25s.

It is only in recent years that sociology has achieved general acceptance as a science. Physical scientists rejected it because its proponents were unable to proffer verification of their "truths." Many academicians looked doubtfully upon it because it allowed for more than one morality. The lay public raised its eyebrows when, in brief contact with sociology's popularisers, it found the simplicity of sociological discoveries uncommensurate with the amount of intellectual effort required to discover them. Now the wheel has gone full circle. The sociologist has achieved his true status as the exponent of real as against utopian values. His opinion is sought at every level of society; he is asked to choose the good end from the bad. It is at this stage that John Rex, staff lecturer at Leeds University, urges a halt. By all means expose the choices, he urges, but do not claim to be competent to make them for others. In this sense only can sociology be thought of as a radical critical discipline. If it seeks to ignore its limitations, to compensate for the conservative ideological commitments of its recent past by embracing a new political radicalism, then it will fall into bad repute. The "whys" of this argument are the subject matter of Mr. Rex's book. His writing is complex but never irrelevant. Students of sociology will benefit considerably from a close encounter with Mr. Rex's nimble brain.

J.C.M.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

FIRST CLASS FROM HAIFA

Sir,—May I cap "Ben-Aharon's Torture Chamber" (J.O. September 1) with a recent personal experience?

I travelled on a first class ticket via the m.v. *Jerusalem* from Haifa to Marseilles and from there to London by train. Apparently the travel agent in Haifa from whom I bought the tickets well beforehand did not know that a sleeper could be reserved by instructing his agent in Marseilles. Also he did not know that only the second class sleepers run through to Calais.

At Marseilles the Zim Line dumps its passengers at the railway station and their office gives no help to north bound travellers. The left-luggage office refuses luggage unless the exact charge is paid, no change given. The queue at the *guichet* marked "information" accumulated to gigantic proportions while the clerk in charge slowly

mended a torn note with stamp paper. The through train to Calais leaves at 11.30 and stops only for some ten minutes and there are no porters. At Calais the porters refuse to handle luggage unless paid in advance. At Dover the customs officials apparently are working "to rule" so that a proportion of the travellers missed the Golden Arrow for which they had paid reservation fees.

Fortunately I am able to handle my own luggage; alas for those who cannot!

Cyril Q. Henriques

Campden Hill Square,
W.8.

ISRAEL AND AFRICA

Sir,—When some years ago, as Vice-Chairman of the Anglo-Palestine Club, I took

the chair for Jomo Kenyatta, I was much impressed by the sincerity of his plea for freedom for Kenya. Kenyatta's view expressed in your recent issue, that Israel was a model which could help the future development of Kenya, is most interesting. If deeds are formed by words, Kenya may well be added to those states of the new-born Africa which Ben-Gurion's vision is bringing within the circle of the friends of Israel among the peoples of Africa.

Maurice Arram

Queen Victoria Street,
E.C.4.

GIFT FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

Sir,—It was not until recently visiting the U.S.S.R. that I fully realised what an acute shortage there was of Jewish prayer books in Russia. I would very much appreciate it, if you would inform any of your readers who intend to visit the U.S.S.R. in the future how very much appreciated and warmly received a gift of a prayer book, etc. would be when visiting a synagogue in Russia.

L. Gold

Bickenhall Mansions,
Baker Street, W.1.

PRICE OF JUSTICE

Sir,—In your issue of September 1, Henry Baker's book *The Legal System of Israel* is marked "no price." In fact, the price is given as £1.1s.0d. in Sweet & Maxwell's list published in the July issue of the *Modern Law Review*. This information may be of use to some of your readers.

Paul Brodetsky

Letchworth Road,
Leicester.

HENDON HEBREW CLASSES

Last year more than 100 students attended the Hebrew classes organised by Middlesex County Council Education Committee in conjunction with Hendon Zionist Society.

It was found that many students who could not spare an evening were able to come along in the afternoon, so one of the five classes in the coming session will be held then. The other four will be in the evenings.

All stages of Hebrew knowledge will be catered for by the classes, most of which will start after the end of the High Holidays.

Full details can be obtained from Hendon Technical College, The Burroughs, N.W.4. (Telephone HEN. 6061) or Miss R. Presser at SPE. 2704 on Sunday mornings.

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

NEGEV INDUSTRIES SPREAD THEIR WINGS WORK FOR ANYONE WHO CARES TO ASK

from our own correspondent

Until a short time ago, few of the manufacturing plants established in Israel, either during Mandatory times or later, could have been called large by international standards. This situation has been changed by the developments now taking place in the Negev.

The Kitan-Dimona textile plant at Dimona, twenty-five miles from Beer-sheba, the Negev capital, occupies an area of 538,000 square feet, with a further $3\frac{1}{2}$ million square feet of land set aside for future expansion.

35,000 spindles and 300 automatic looms will be operated at Kitan-Dimona, and a further 300 looms by outside firms on a contract basis, writes Dr. M. Liwni in the latest issue of the Israel Economic Bulletin, published by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Railway will lower prices: The entire complex has been so designed and planned that the raw materials will come in at one end, and finished garments go out at the other. In addition to the spinning and weaving mills, there will be a dyeing department, a sewing department, a garment department and the country's first large-scale fabric printing plant.

As well as using imported cotton and wool, Kitan-Dimona takes as much as it can get of locally grown cotton, which is available at comparatively cheap prices, since it is grown in the southern half of the country. As far as imported raw materials are concerned, the prices of these will come down considerably as soon as they can be off-loaded at the new port of Ashdod and sent on by rail from there, instead of from Haifa as at present.

The plant's finished products will also benefit from the opening of the new port, and from the completion of the Beer-sheba-Dimona railway line. Goods intended for export to Asia and Africa via Elath will probably be sent by road via the Elath highway. Although road transport costs more than rail, the fact that Kitan-Dimona's products will have only half as far to travel as goods from, say, Haifa, will have an appreciable effect in keeping transport costs down.

120,000 tons a year: The Negev's second largest textile plant is at Beer-sheba, where, incidentally, land costs six

to seven times as much as at Dimona. The Chorley textile mills operate 24,000 spindles, 14,000 for cotton and the remaining 10,000 for wool, as well as spinning man-made fibres like Terylene and Orlon. Future plans include the construction of a dyeing department and a finishing section.

Another large-scale user of local raw materials is the sugar refinery at Kiryat Gat. Before it was built, all the Negev's sugar beet had to be sent north to Affule or to Ramat Gan. The Kiryat Gat refinery at present handles 120,000 tons of beet a year, and has a potential capacity of 24,000 tons of sugar a season.

Like the other new plants set up in the southern part of Israel, the Kiryat Gat sugar refinery uses the most modern methods and equipment, and the movement of sugar beet through the plant, from unloading to final processing, is completely automatic. The electronic devices include television, used to supervise the vacuum boiler treatment of the sugar beet.

International co-operation: All the new plants are examples of international

co-operation, from the designing and building of the factories, the ordering and installation of the machinery and the running-in of the plant to the investing of the necessary capital. Almost all of the machinery and equipment comes from abroad, as do the experts in charge of construction, planning and getting the factories into production.

As far as investment is concerned, not only has the Israeli Government played its part, but individuals and groups from South America, the U.S., and Israel itself have invested a total of some £52 million (£10½ million) in various Negev enterprises.

Despite the increase from 116,000 to 122,000 in the country's industrial labour force in 1960, the country's development industries are desperately short of labour, skilled and unskilled. Kitan-Dimona alone will need 1,500 workers when all its departments are in full operation.

Training courses: Immigration alone is at the moment not supplying anything like all the Negev industries' labour needs, despite the fact that ready-built flats and a thriving town of 7,000 inhabitants are there waiting for the newcomers as soon as they walk down the gangway.

The unskilled workers who are available have the opportunity to acquire a trade and enter the ranks of the more highly paid skilled workers, and many of them take it. They enrol in the various training courses run by the factories themselves, and their lack of previous training seems to be no handicap. There are men handling complicated electronic



KITAN-DIMONA TEXTILE FACTORY

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KIRYAT GAT ENTERPRISE
New boom in Israel's south

equipment and precision machines, who did not even know how a switch worked a few months ago.

But the new factories built and building in the Negev have a greater economic stimulus than just that of providing more jobs for the residents of the south. They have also sparked off expansion in existing small industry.

Building booming: Assembly plants in Beersheba, as well as workshops and small factories engaged in light engineering, have expanded to meet the demand for their output produced by the construction of new factories in the area. Some of the metal working shops have

dropped their former lines and are now exclusively engaged in turning out products required by the new industries. The building industry is booming as well, putting up the factory buildings and the flats and houses for the people who are going to work in the new plants.

The success of the industries established in the Beersheba region bodes well for the other development towns projected for the south. The new factories there will have the advantage of being able to benefit from the earlier experiences of their predecessors in the area.

CAN ISRAELIS SAVE ENOUGH?

ARE THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SETTING A BAD EXAMPLE?

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

During recent years, the standard of living in Israel has been rising rapidly. Now economists are asking whether it has not been rising too fast to enable the economy to save, and preventing it from providing a higher percentage of the required investment capital from its own resources.

An analysis intended to answer this question yielded results not wholly satisfactory to the optimists but far better than those expected by the pessimists.

Calculating the figures at 1959 prices, to enable more exact comparisons, it was found that, in 1955, dis-saving by the economy as a whole amounted to no less than I£119 million. In 1956, the year of

the Sinai campaign, dis-saving decreased to I£83 million, in 1958 to only I£25 million. In 1959 there was actually a net saving of I£75 million. 1960 also yielded a positive saving, though of only I£64 million.

It may, therefore, be concluded that not all the additional output capacity created in Israel during recent years has been used to raise living standards, and that not all the additional earnings of Israelis have been spent.

The figures quoted above make an allowance for depreciation of capital assets. In other words, they reflect the real net saving. The gross saving was positive during most years, but the economic significance of the gross saving figure is limited.

Rapid rise in income: Let us now examine the situation and trends during the last three years in more detail. The tables show developments in disposable income, gross and net saving and net investment during the last three years. This time, the figures are at current prices.

Several factors are worthy of comment. The first is the very rapid increase in disposable income, both in the private and the public sector. The second is the increasing gap between gross and net saving because of the greater sums required to cover depreciation as the country develops.

The third is that the public sector and the non-profit institution (which to all intents and purposes may be regarded as akin to the public sector) have consistently shown dis-savings, whereas the private sector of households and business enterprises has shown a positive saving during each of the three years concerned. And the fourth is the relative stability of net investment, indicating that the proportion of disposable income utilised for this purpose has been, if anything, declining.

Inflationary factor: Dis-saving by the Government and other public bodies, as well as by non-profit institutions (which include the Hebrew University, the Weizmann Institute, the Technion, health and social welfare institutions, etc.) has undoubtedly been one of the minor inflationary factors in the economy.

At the same time, it should be noted that the proportion of income invested by the public sector has been much greater than the proportion of income invested by business enterprises and households. Moreover, a fairly substantial percentage of private investments were aided by financing from public sources.

At the same time, in 1960 only an insignificant percentage of net investment was financed from local resources. Of the

INCOME, INVESTMENT AND SAVINGS

ALL FIGURES IN MILLIONS OF ISRAEL POUNDS

SECTOR	NET DISPOSABLE INCOME			NET INVESTMENT (DOMESTIC)		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Private Sector (households and business enterprises) ...	2,358	2,705	2,950	430	490	491
Non-profit Institutions	150	174	206	48	46	43
Public Sector ...	590	732	824	136	148	182
All Local Sectors ...	3,098	3,611	3,980	614	684	716
	GROSS SAVING			NET SAVING		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Private Sector (households and business enterprises) ...	370	481	505	106	186	167
Non-profit Institutions	-45	-47	-50	-50	-54	-59
Public Sector ...	-66	-43	-28	-80	-57	-42
All Local Sectors ...	259	391	427	-24	75	66

£716 million, £552 million were provided by unrequited transfers from abroad, £98 million—by foreign loans and investments, and only £66 million (or 9 per cent)—by net savings in Israel.

More saving needed: It would thus seem that Israel today badly needs a higher rate of saving, both by the private and the public sectors. Unfortunately, developments in 1961 have not tended to encourage this, with wages and prices rising rapidly, and consumption being stimulated by fears of a further decline in the purchasing power of the Israel pound.

BIGGER COTTON CROP THIS YEAR

The cotton-picking season is now getting into full swing, and the 40,000 acres of white-bolled plants are expected to yield some 16,000 tons of cotton this year, an increase of 50 per cent over last year's yield of 10,600 tons.

Part of this increase is due to the rise in the area under cotton, which was raised by 15,000 acres to 40,000 acres for this season. The rest is attributed to better yields.

Although they will have to import several thousand tons of cotton this year to meet increasing local demand (bigger

spinning capacity has meant that 18-20,000 tons will be needed), the authorities will continue to build up export markets and have expressed their intention of sending some 2,000 tons of this year's crop abroad.

NEW YEAR GREETING

ROSENBLATT—Mr. & Mrs. Saul Rosenblatt wish their dear Children, Grandchildren, Great Grandchild, Mechtanim, Relatives, Friends and all Zionist Workers a Happy New Year and an easy Fast. 142 Mather Avenue, Liverpool 18.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, September 16
MAPAM OPEN FORUM—"Israeli Democracy After the Knesset Elections", Introduced by M. Oren, and "The August Meeting of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva", Introduced by I. Nathani. 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. All welcome. 8 p.m.

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Fri. 15th September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Our Correspondent Reports, 9.30 Sabbath Programme, 9.44 News Headlines.

Sat. 16th September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Editorial Opinion, 9.35 Cantorial Music for Yom Kippur, 9.44 News Headlines.

Sun. 17th September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Heritage: The Day of Atonement, 9.44 News Headlines.

Mon. 18th September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Newsreel, 9.35 Settings of Kol Nidrei, 9.44 News Headlines.

Tues. 19th September: Yom Kippur (no broadcasts).

Wed. 20th September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 A Music Programme for the End of the Day of Atonement, 9.44 News Headlines.

Thurs. 21st September: 9.15 The News, 9.25 Literature in Israel: A Monthly Magazine Programme, 9.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman, 9.44 News Headlines.

ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR

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AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE HAVE EVERY
RIGHT TO BE PROUD —

*BUT THIS IS NO TIME FOR
COMPLACENCY*

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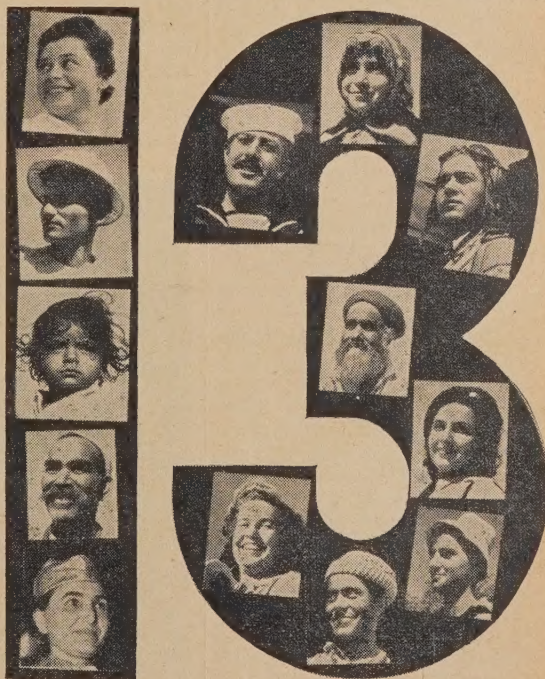
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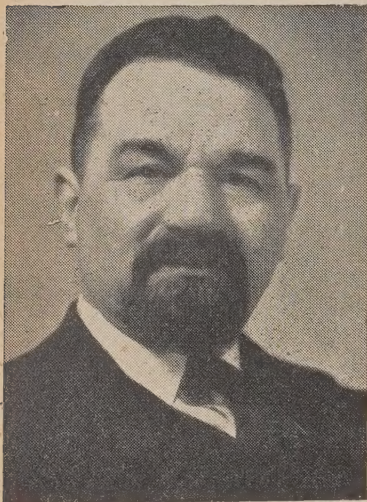
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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7

NATIONAL SYNAGOGUE APPEAL THIS TUESDAY MINISTERS PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT



The Chief Rabbi: "Anglo-Jewry must do its duty"

On Tuesday evening, when synagogues throughout this country and Ireland will be filled to over-flow with their worshippers, a call will go out from the pulpit for the fullest support this year of the Chief Rabbi's Kol Nidre Appeal for Israel.

Ministers from all parts of Great Britain made this pledge of support when they attended a special conference last week at the St. John's Wood Communal Centre. They heard the Chief Rabbi and other personalities impress upon them that the most solemn occasion in the Jewish calendar must be identified with the cause of the newcomers now arriving in Israel.

Briefing: Nearly 100 ministers attended the St. John's Wood meeting, which developed into a briefing conference through the initiative of the Jewish Agency, under whose auspices the gathering took place. Dr. S. Levenberg of the Agency described the problems of absorbing the newcomers and referred to the great sacrifices now being made by the population of Israel to enable the "rescue of human beings". His statement on the Jewish situation in Israel and outside climaxed a political address in which he discussed the deterioration of the international situation and the dangers facing the Jewish people on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

Dr. Levenberg referred to the attacks

on Israel at the Belgrade Conference and the likely tenor of the forthcoming debate on the Arab refugee problem when the next session of the United Nations General Assembly takes place.

The Chief Rabbi made a powerful plea to his colleagues of the Ministry to turn this year's Kol Nidre Appeal into an unprecedented success. "Anglo-Jewry must and will do its duty towards the new olim", he declared.

Problem settled: Dr. Brodie further expressed his satisfaction with the settlement which had been arrived at in Israel of the problem of the religious up-bringing of Youth Aliyah wards. In his view one of the best ways to safe-guard Israel's traditional values would be through a larger aliyah of religious elements from Britain and other countries.

These observations on the religious education of children arose after Dr. Israel Feldman had discussed the measures taken by Youth Aliyah in Israel to give Jewish children from certain countries a new home and a full life free from fear. Ald. H. A. Leon, a member of the J.P.A. administrative committee, presided at the meeting and showed how the organisation and success of the Kol Nidre Appeal could well determine the outcome of the overall national campaign.

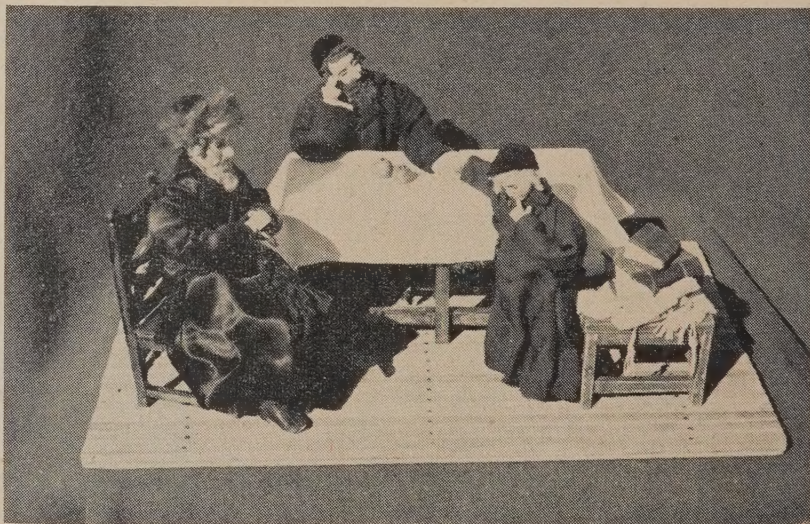
Causes aided: Funds raised by the Kol

Nidre Appeal are devoted exclusively to the welfare of Israel's new immigrants. This is the reason for the Chief Rabbi's request that eight bodies in addition to the Joint Palestine Appeal and Children and Youth Aliyah benefit from the effort. These other bodies are: United Jewish Relief Appeal, Polish Jewish Relief Appeal, Magen David Adom, Friends of the Anti-TB League of Israel, Friends of the Midrashia, Committee for Keren Yaldenu, Yeshivah Medical Aid Fund, O.R.T.

DUBLIN'S LOOK AT HISTORY

This year's edition of Nachlat Dublin, the official publication of the city's J.N.F. Commission, tells the story of 60 years of Zionist activity in a centre that is very much alive to Israel's needs today.

Harry Leon's report rightly refers to the major occasion of the Golden Jubilee year—the visit of the Israel Ambassador and Mme. Lourie to launch the Barmitzvah Forest—as being a triumph for Leslie Watson. On other pages, we read of the chain of events that began with Jacob Elliman, a delegate at the fifth Zionist Congress in 1901, and carried through by a succession of local giants without break until Mr. Leon's own chairmanship this year and last. All in all a look at history with a dynamic view of the present: *vide* Dr. Isaac Cohen's New Year message dealing with the future of Zionism.



Traditional Israel as expressed through the doll-maker's craft

J P A - J N F NEWS

JERSEY DOUBLES TOTAL

Mrs. Margot Salomon, who has just returned from Jersey, reports enthusiastically of the success achieved by this island's J.P.A. committee.

To the significant names of Senator Wilfred Kricheski, O.B.E., Mrs. Kricheski and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Menasche, who have worked tirelessly for many years, can be added two newcomers to the committee, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Senett.

A social gathering with film show was held at their home recently, in which most of the Jewish families of Jersey participated. After a short address from Mrs. Salomon, an appeal was conducted, resulting in £1,200 and doubling last year's amount.

The committee hopes to go from strength to strength and they extend a welcome to all new-comers and supporters.

TOURISTS NOW J.N.F. WORKERS

A meeting at the home of Graham Lyons in Leeds last week inaugurated the first "men only" Younger J.N.F. Commission.

The Commission, which has as chairman Bobbie Caplin, has been formed as a direct result of the recent tour of Israel. Trevor Chinn and Conrad Morris, who attended the initial meeting, reported that these participants were so inspired by their visit to Israel that they decided to start their own activities in Leeds.

The remaining executive are: joint vice-chairmen, Howard Levison, Alan Ziff; joint treasurers, Stuart Morris, Barry Levy; joint secretaries, Graham Lyons, David Morris.

CHEQUE HANDED TO J.N.F.

As a result of weekly social evenings, initiated some time ago by the late Mrs. Troubman, a cheque for £100 was handed to the Jewish National Fund.

Mrs. Pinkus, organiser of this small group in Hove, reports that this brings the amount sent to the J.N.F. up to £480. The committee, which consists of only 18 people, arranges these weekly gatherings among the local community, charging 2/6d for each person, to which is added the occasional donation.

JOINT APPEAL FOR ISRAELIS?

"Two and a half million dunams must be brought into Israel's productive cycle," declared Jacob Tsur at a lecture recently delivered to the Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce.

The work, to be undertaken by the Land Development Authority under the auspices of the J.N.F., will comprise terracing, stone-clearing and afforestation, and for this new immigrants will be employed.

Regarding the cost, Mr. Tsur declared that he regarded it as a moral obligation for every Jew to contribute to the up-building of the country. The joint funds accumulated by Israel and Diaspora Jewry, served as a symbol of a common cause, and to further this plans are being made for a joint J.N.F.—Keren Hayesod special appeal in Israel, to be conducted during the autumn and winter months.

USSISHKIN PRIZE

The annual literary prize bearing the name of the late Zionist leader and J.N.F. president, M. Ussishkin, has been increased from £900 to £2,000.

The prize-awarding ceremony this year will take place on the 20th anniversary of Ussishkin's death. This annual grant is always eagerly awaited in the Israel world of literature, the prize being awarded for a book of educational value in any literary form, having for its theme the Zionist movement.

TWO PARKS IN MEMORY

Following a visit to Israel, organised by the Manchester congregation of British Jews, Rabbi Selvin Goldberg was instrumental in arranging for two parks of trees to be planted in memory of the late Alexander Levy. The trees were subscribed by members of the congregation and Mr. Levy's family.

SITUATIONS VACANT

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RECOGNITION FOR AMERICAN RABBI

Rabbi Joseph Soloveitchik and the Rabbinical Council of America were recently honoured by the planting of forests in Israel.

Many Orthodox American rabbis participated in the ceremony at which Jacob Tsur, chairman of the J.N.F. Board of Directors, described Rabbi Soloveitchik as "the embodiment of the noble and upright Jew."

The Chief Rabbi of Israel, Yitzhak Nissim, Minister of the Interior M. H. Shapira and Mr. Beit-Arie of the Jewish Agency also spoke. Rabbi J. Twersky read a message from Rabbi Soloveitchik and greetings from the Rabbinical Council of America were conveyed by Rabbi J. Miller. A prayer for the planting of the saplings was recited by Dr. Y. Weinstein, while appropriate songs were rendered by the Hechal Shlomo choir.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: Mr. Tendler, E. and G. (Brick Lane), c/o 44 Earham Grove, E.7, £8.14.8. Mr. Robins, 89 Hampton Road, E.7, £5.0.0. Mr. Brown, 89 Earham Grove, E.7, £3.19.8. Mr. and Mrs. S. Rosenberg, 92 Claremont Road, E.7, £3.12.0. Dr. Paul, 322 Romford Road, E.7, £3.1.0. Mr. J. Rosenberg, 293 Bancroft Road, E.1, £2.10.0. Mr. Raine, 52 Osborne Road, E.7, £2.7.0. Mr. Gallier, 44 Grove Dwellings, Adeline Grove, E.1, £2.0.6. Mr. Sidney Waldman, 63 Claremont Road, E.7, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON: Mr. A. Sher, 325 Green Lanes, N.4, £5.11.0. Mr. J. Lerner, 20 Burtonwood House, Seven Sisters Road, N.4, £3.7.6. Dr. S. Mandshchein, 192 Rowley Gardens, N.4, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: W. and P. Theiberger, 47 Aberdare Gardens, N.W.6, £6.18.6. Mr. and Mrs. H. Wright, 46 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £3.16.0. Mrs. Strauss, 72 Downage, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. J. Kaye, 47 Wykenham Road, N.W.4, £2.18.8. Mr. B. Webber, 53 Downage, N.W.4, £2.16.9. Mr. K. Santer, 26 Florence Street, N.W.4, £2.16.8. Mr. Furman, Southfields, N.W.4, £2.14.9. Miss S. Wright, 37 Gresham Gardens, N.W.11, £2.10.0. Mrs. J. Leibling, 25 Sunningfields Road, N.W.4, £2.9.0. Mr. Sachs, 7 Basing Hill, N.W.11, £2.0.6. Mr. Nathan, 3 Armitage Road, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON: Mr. J. Offenbach, 42/48 Gt. Portland Street, W.1, £9.14.4. Mr. A. Isaac, 80 George Street, W.1, £6.1.10. Mr. J. Blair, 24/25 Princes Street, Hanover Square, W.1, £5.5.0. Mrs. V. Newman, 9 Clarewood Court, W.1, £4.0.0. Messrs. Skirted Ltd., 24/30 Great Titchfield Street, W.1, £3.2.3. Mr. J. Wolfson, 74 Portman Place, W.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. L. Davis, 1c Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £3.0.0. Mrs. R. Taglight, 51 Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Ruben, Block 1, 1a Portman Mansions, Chiltern Street, W.1, £2.14.2. Mr. Jacobowitz, 9/10 Marble Arch, W.1, £2.12.0. Mrs. N. Cutner, 50 Bryanston Court, W.1, £2.11.0. Mr. C. Grace, 5 Chiltern Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. Sam Beckman, Flat W, 82 Portland Place, W.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. Munczek, Flat 108, 15 Portman Square, W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. B. Leigh, 80 Clarewood Court, Seymour Place, W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Silver, 4 Weymouth Court, Weymouth Street, W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. B. Kaye, 104 Montague Mansions, W.1, £2.0.0.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. F. Fraiman, 8 Broadfields Avenue, Edware, £2.18.3. Mrs. J. Singer, 92 Broadfields Avenue, Edware, £2.0.0. Mrs. N. Shapiro, 23 Parham Drive, Ilford, £2.0.0.

LIVERPOOL: Mr. A. Tumarkin, 45 Rodney Street, 1, £10.0.0.

MERTHYR TYDFIL: Mr. A. Sherman, Park Lodge, £15.0.0. Mrs. Sally Fine, Luctonia, The Walk, £3.12.0. Mrs. Leonie Schwartz, Haddington, The Walk, £2.10.0. Mr. Morris Silverlight, 4 Bowens Court, High Street, £2.2.0.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Mrs. L. Ramsey, 151 Avon Road, £2.7.3.

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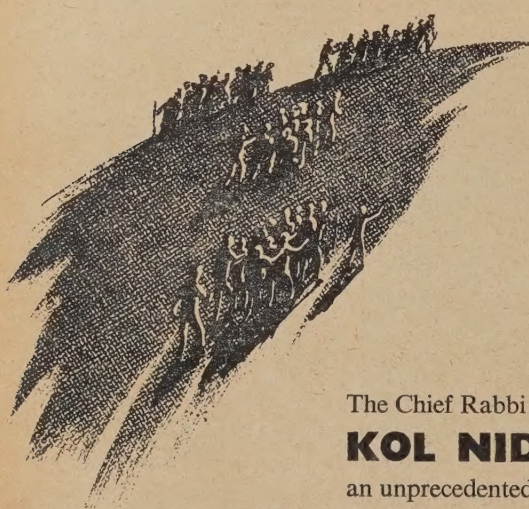
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They speak of the urge for freedom. And the dignity of freedom.

Now, after two thousand years of striving, freedom has been won for Jewry. But the words still have their truth, for this freedom is not complete.

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